

Occurrence of the Genus *Colobicones* GROUVELLE (Coleoptera, Zopheridae, Colydiinae) in Japan, with Descriptions of Two New Species

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Abstract The colydiine genus *Colobicones* GROUVELLE, 1918, is recorded for the first time from Japan. Two new species are described and illustrated from the Ryukyu Archipelago: *Colobicones tokarensis* sp. nov. from the Tokara Islands, and *C. sakaii* sp. nov. from Amami-Ōshima Is. and Ishigaki Is. A key to the Japanese species is provided.

Total six species of the colydiine genus *Colobicones* have so far been known from such rather isolated areas as Nepal, New Guinea and the Seychelle Islands. In this paper, I will describe two new species of the genus from the Ryukyu Archipelago, *C. tokarensis* sp. nov. from the Tokara Isls., and *C. sakaii* sp. nov. from Amami-Ōshima Is. and Ishigaki Is. This is the first record of the genus from Japan.

ŚLIPIŃSKI and LAWRENCE (1997, 1999) published two phylogenetic studies on the Zopheridae and its related families, and transferred all the genera formerly placed in the Colydiidae to several subfamilies of the Zopheridae. According to their system, the genus *Colobicones* is considered to be a member of the downgraded subfamily Colydiinae of the Zopheridae.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. N. OHBAYASHI, Assoc. Prof. M. SAKAI, Profs. emeriti S. HISAMATSU, and M. MIYATAKE of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama for their continuous guidance. Heartly thanks are also due to Drs. H. MATSUZAWA and T. NIISATO of our company for reviwing the manuscript of this paper, and to Mr. Y. HIRANO of Odawara for his kind offer of material used in this study.

Genus *Colobicones* GROUVELLE, 1918

[Japanese name: Toge-hime-hirata-hosokatamushi Zoku]

Colobicones GROUVELLE, 1918, 15 (type species: *Colobicones singularis* GROUVELLE, 1918, 16; by monotypy). — HETSCHKO, 1930, 107. — ŚLIPIŃSKI, 1985 a, 375. — IVIE & ŚLIPIŃSKI, 1990, 7. — ŚLIPIŃSKI & LAWRENCE, 1997, 373–375.

Wittmeria DAJOZ, 1975, 295 (synonymized by ŚLIPIŃSKI, 1985 b, 617.).

See ŚLIPIŃSKI and LAWRENCE (1997) about generic morphological characters.

Range. Nepal, Japan (Ryukyu Isls., new record), New Guinea, and the Seychelle Isls.

Colobicones tokarensis OKADA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Tokara-toge-hime-hirata-hosokatamushi]

(Figs. 1, 2, 5–9)

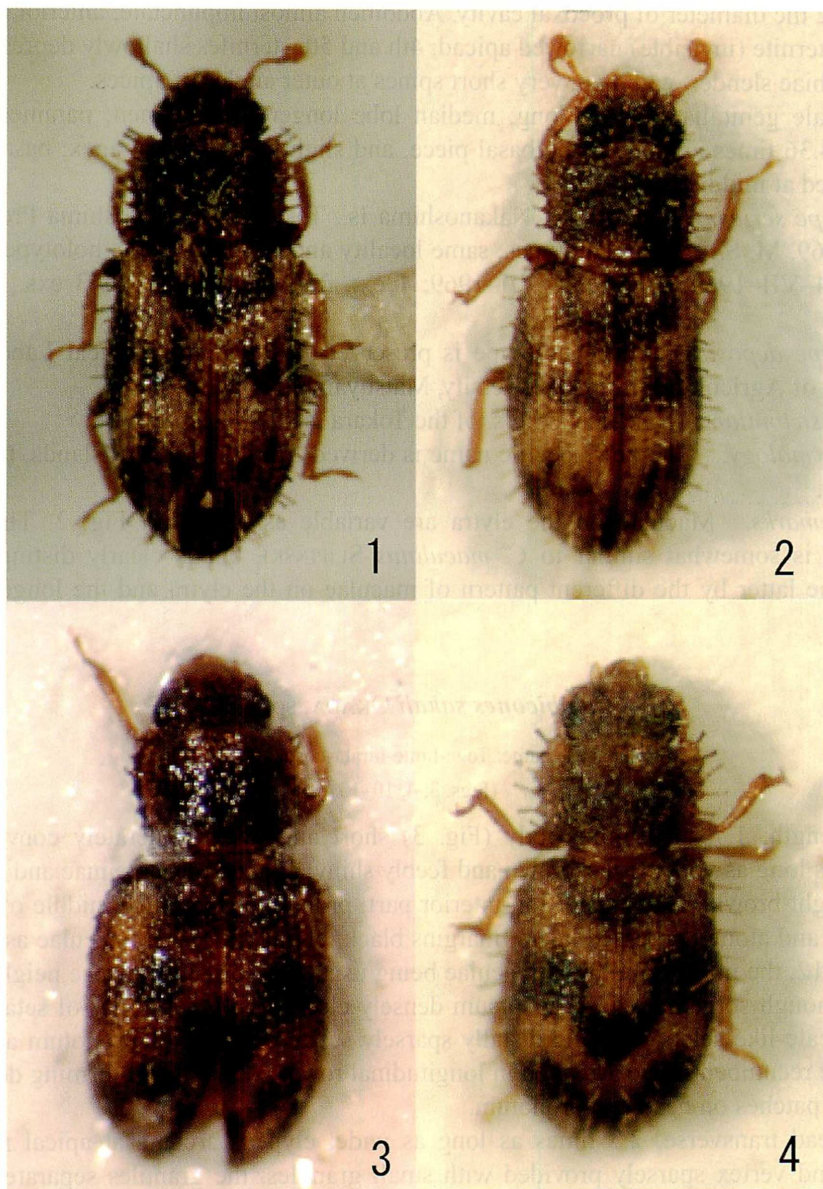
Length 2.10–2.55 mm. Body (Fig. 1) elongate oval, subparallel-sided, 2.5 times as long as wide and feebly convex. Color brown and faintly shiny; elytra, legs, antennae and mouthparts light brown; head except for anterior part, pronotum except for the middle of apical margin and along depressed sides black; elytra with black maculae as shown in Fig. 7, the maculae sometimes reduced or disappeared. Dorsum densely clothed with two types of setae; long erect scale-like setae widening distally sparsely scattered on head, pronotum and elytra; fine recumbent setae arranged in longitudinal rows on elytra, and forming dense irregular patches on head and pronotum.

Head transverse, 2.0 times as long as wide; clypeus weakly arcuate at apical margin; frons and vertex sparsely with small granules, the granules separated from one another by a distance less than its diameter; temple very short, about 1/7 times as long as vertical diameter of eye. Eyes large, prominent and subcircular in profile, bearing a few, very short setae near the middle, separated from each other by twice its vertical diameter. Antennae (Fig. 5) 10-segmented with 1-segmented club; 1st segment stout, as long as wide, about 1.6 times as wide as 2nd; 2nd somewhat cylindrical, constricted at base, as long as 1st; 3rd to 9th almost cylindrical, distinctly smaller than 2nd, 3rd to 5th slender, 6th to 8th each a little longer than wide; 9th slightly transverse; 10th the largest, circular in profile, twice as wide as 1st. Antennal groove very short, shorter than a half of the vertical diameter of eye. Gula depressed near outer margins of eyes; gular suture weak.

Pronotum (Fig. 6) transverse, 1.28 times as wide as long, widest at apical third, narrowed towards base; sides broadly bordered and depressed throughout, provided with eight or nine distinct tubercles, each tubercle bearing a long seta; basal margin nearly straight, with acute and prominent angles; disc very shallowly depressed at middle, densely granulose, the granules flat, nearly contiguous with one another, though becoming sparser towards apex. Scutellum transverse quadrate, 2.6 times as wide as long.

Elytra elongate, 1.55 times as long as wide, widest behind middle, each provided with nine shallow striae; stria punctures slightly longer than wide, separated from one another by less than a half length of its longitudinal diameter, each puncture bearing a short seta; intervals narrow, 0.5–1.0 times as wide as the longitudinal diameter of stria puncture; odd intervals bearing long setae, the setae separated longitudinally by three times the longitudinal diameter of stria puncture; sides provided with five or six distinct tubercles in basal third, each tubercle bearing a long seta.

Prosternum densely and coarsely punctate, and intermixed with shallow and contiguous punctures; procoxal cavities (Fig. 8) open posteriad; prosternal process subparallel-sided, nearly truncate at apex; postcoxal processes narrowed to apices, shorter



Figs. 1–4. Habitus of *Colobicones* spp. — 1–2. *Colobicones tokarensis* sp. nov.; 1, holotype ♂; 2, paratype ♀. — 3–4. *C. sakaii* sp. nov.; 3, holotype ♂; 4, paratype ♀.

than 1/2 the diameter of procoxal cavity. Abdomen almost impunctate; anterior process of 1st sternite (invisible) narrowed apicad; 4th and 5th sternites shallowly depressed.

Tibiae slender, with two, very short spines at outer angles of apices.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9) long; median lobe longer than tegmen; paramere very short, 4.36 times as long as the basal piece, and slightly rounded at apex; basal piece narrowed at middle.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Nakanoshima Is., Tokara Isls., Kagoshima Pref., 24–VII–1969, M. SAKAI leg. Paratypes: same locality and collector as the holotype, 1 ♂, 4 exs., 24–VII–1969; 3 exs., 25–VII–1969; 1 ex., 27–VII–1969; 2 ♂♂, 3 exs., 28–II–1969.

Type depository. The holotype is preserved in the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama.

Distribution. Nakanoshima Is. of the Tokara Isls., SW. Japan.

Etymology. The new specific name is derived from the Tokara Islands, the type locality.

Remarks. Maculae on the elytra are variable as shown in Fig. 2. This new species is somewhat similar to *C. maculatus* ŚLIPIŃSKI, but is clearly distinguished from the latter by the different pattern of maculae on the elytra and the longer body length.

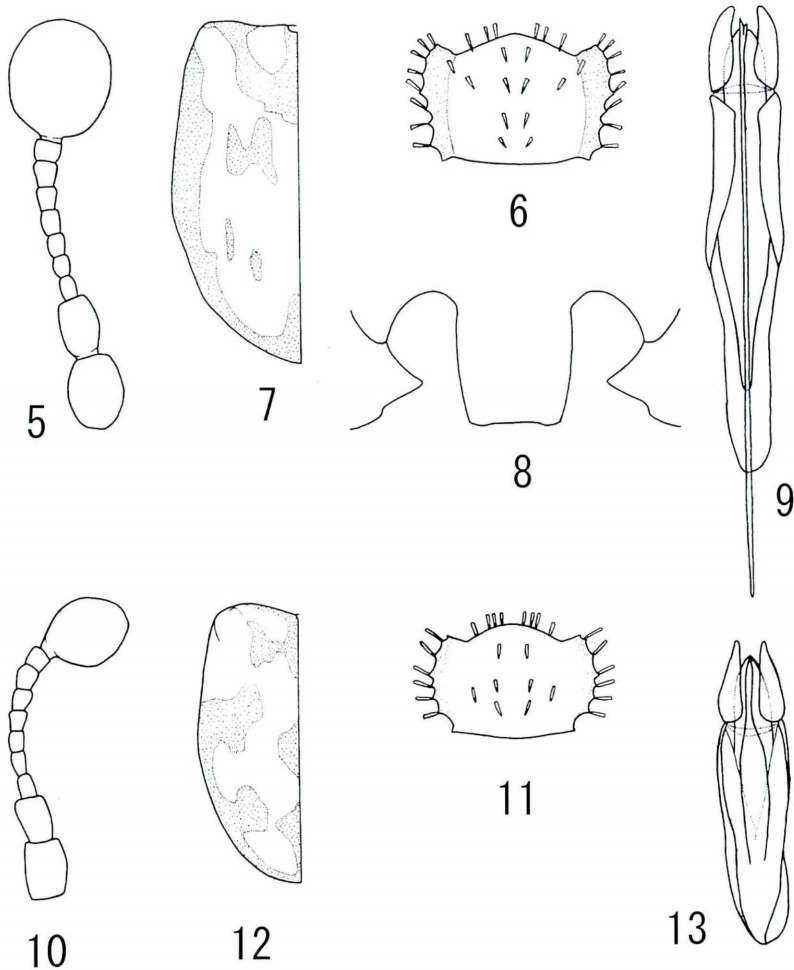
***Colobicones sakaii* OKADA, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Toge-hime-hirata-hosokatamushi]

(Figs. 3, 4, 10–13)

Length: 1.73–1.95 mm. Body (Fig. 3) short and oval, moderately convex, 2.1 times as long as wide. Color brown and feebly shiny; elytra, legs, antennae and mouth-parts light brown; head except for anterior part, pronotum except for middle of apical margin and along depressed lateral margins black; elytra with black maculae as shown in Fig. 12, the middle and basal maculae being usually separated from the neighboring ones, though sometimes fused. Dorsum densely clothed with two types of setae; long erect scale-like setae widening distally sparsely scattered on head, pronotum and elytra; fine recumbent setae arranged in longitudinal rows on elytra, and forming dense irregular patches on head and pronotum.

Head transverse, 2.3 times as long as wide; clypeus arcuate at apical margin; frons and vertex sparsely provided with small granules, the granules separated from one another by the distance of diameter; temple short, about 1/2 times as long as the vertical diameter of eye. Eyes small, weakly prominent and ovoid in profile, without setae near middle, separated from each other by three times the vertical diameter. Antennae (Fig. 10) 10-segmented, with 1-segmented club; 1st segment elongate, 1.5 times as long as wide, about 1.5 times as wide as cylindrical 2nd; 3rd to 9th cylindrical, each distinctly smaller than 2nd, 3rd to 5th slender, 6th to 8th slightly longer than wide; 9th



Figs. 5–13. Antenna (5, 10), pronotum (6, 11), elytron (7, 12), prosternum (8) and male genitalia in ventral view (9, 13). — 5–9, *Colobicones tokarensis* sp. nov.; 10–13, *C. sakaii* sp. nov.

slightly transverse; 10th the largest and oval, 1.67 times as long as 1st. Antennal groove very short, shorter than a half the vertical diameter of eyes. Gular suture weak.

Pronotum (Fig. 11) transverse, 1.28 times as wide as long, widest at middle; sides narrowly depressed throughout, provided with six distinct tubercles, each bearing a long seta; basal margin slightly arcuate, with acutely prominent angles; disc very shallowly depressed at middle; densely granulose, intermixed with flat granules, the granules separated from one another by the distance of diameter, though the punctures become sparser towards apex. Scutellum quadrate, a little wider than long.

Elytra slightly elongate, 1.36 times as long as wide, widest behind middle, each with nine shallow striae; stria punctures small, separated from one another by twice

the longitudinal diameter, provided with short setae between punctures; intervals wide, as wide as twice the longitudinal diameter of striae puncture; odd intervals bearing long setae, which are separated by six times the longitudinal diameter of striae puncture; sides with four distinct tubercles in basal third, each tubercle bearing a long seta.

Prosternum densely and coarsely provided with shallow contiguous punctures; abdomen almost impunctate; anterior process of 1st sternite (invisible) parallel-sided; 4th and 5th sternites shallowly depressed.

Femora relatively stout; tibiae slender, with two, very short spines at outer angles of apices.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13) short; median lobe shorter than tegmen; paramere very short, about 3.0 times as long as the basal piece, distinctly narrowed to apex.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Daikuma, Amami-Ōshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 1–V–1977, A. ODA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 10–IV–1971, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Banna-dake, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 20–III–1995, Y. HIRANO leg.

Type depository. The holotype is preserved in the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama.

Distribution. Amami-Ōshima Is. and Ishigaki Is., SW. Japan.

Etymology. The new specific name is given after Assoc. Prof. M. SAKAI of Ehime University, who gave me permission to examine the interesting specimens used in this study.

Remarks. The specimen from Ishigaki Is. has the characteristic maculate pattern on the elytra as shown in Fig. 4. This new species is somewhat similar to the preceding new species, *C. tokarensis* sp. nov., but is clearly distinguished from the latter by the following key.

Key to the Japanese Species of the Genus *Colobicones*

1. Body elongate-oval subparallel-sided, slightly convex; 10th antennal segment large; pronotum provided with eight or nine tubercles on each side; elytra with five or six tubercles on each side; length 2.10–2.55 mm; Tokara Is. *C. tokarensis* sp. nov.
- Body oval, moderately convex; 10th antennal segment rather small; pronotum provided with six tubercles on each side; elytra with four tubercles on each side; length 1.73–1.95 mm; Amami-Ōshima Is. and Ishigaki Is. . . . *C. sakaii* sp. nov.

要 約

岡田圭司：日本から初めて発見された *Colobicones* 属ホソカタムシ類の2新種。——トゲヒメヒラタホソカタムシ属（和名新称）*Colobicones* の種は、現在までネパールから1種、セイシェル諸島から1種およびニューギニアから4種が記録されている。今回、日本の琉球列島から新たに本属に所属する不明種を検査する機会があり、詳細に検討したところ新種と判明したので、

本属の日本初記録として、それぞれトカラトゲヒメヒラタホソカタムシ *C. tokarensis* sp. nov. およびトゲヒメヒラタホソカタムシ *C. sakaii* sp. nov. という新名を与えて記載した。なお、ŚLIPÍŃSKI & LAWRENCE (1997, 1999) の見解に従い、本論文では、トゲヒメヒラタホソカタムシ属を Zopheridae 科の 1 亜科 Colydiinae の一員として扱っている。

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A New Record of *Themus subcaeruleus* (Coleoptera, Cantharidae) from Laos

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Themus (Telephorops) subcaeruleus (PIC, 1911) was originally described from Yunnan, China, and was also recorded from “Chapa” (=Sa Pa), N. Vietnam (WITTMER, 1983). Since then, no additional record has been made from anywhere else. Recently, many Laotian cantharid beetles were brought to me for study by some Japanese entomologists. Fortunately, I was able to